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The 37 Army Hospital

1. Between January and May 1952 the 37 Army Hospital was in five village houses at YD-578334 in Pakchong-gol (125-59, 39-07) (YD-5834). There were 700 patients, 30 surgeons, 45 nurses, 6 medical corpsmen, and 30 laborers at the hospital. The supply of surgical instruments was limited. There was a sufficient supply of most medicines but a shortage of penicillin. The patients received a daily ration of 800 grams of rice, 20 grams of bean oil, 20 grams of bean paste, and some vegetables. Two blankets were issued to each patient. An average of 10 patients died per month. Convalescent patients were transferred to the 103 Hospital in P'yongyang or to the 31 Hospital in the Song-ch'on area¹ for further treatment.

The 39 Army First-Aid Hospital

2. In late May the 39 Army First-Aid Hospital was in six village houses and several dug-outs at YD-398260, north of P'yongyang. It had 5 surgeons, 20 nurses, and 15 stretcher-bearers. The hospital gave only first-aid treatment and transferred serious cases to other hospitals.²

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The 40 Army Hospital

3. In late May the 40 Army Hospital was in former school and factory buildings at EC-654347 in the downtown area of Chongsong (129-48, 42-46) (EC-6535). It had 7 Hungarian doctors, 40 North Korean surgeons and physicians, 500 nurses, 20 assistant doctors, and 3,000 patients. Seventy percent of the patients were battle casualties and 30 percent had internal diseases. Part of the equipment from the former Nanam Central Hospital and the Ch'ongjin Railroad Hospital was in use, in addition to some Hungarian medical equipment. The patients received a daily ration of 800 grams of rice, 50 grams of biscuit, and 1.27 pints of milk. They were issued two blankets each. Schools for nurses and medical corpsmen were attached to the hospital. There were 300 women, aged between 18 and 25, taking a 6-month nurses' training course and 100 men taking a 1-year medical corpsmen's course.

The 56 Army Hospital

4. In late May the 56 Army Hospital was in 10 village houses at YD-311419, about 1 kilometer northwest of the Sunan railroad station (125-41, 39-12) (YD-3242). It had 400 patients, 7 men doctors, 2 women doctors, 10 nurses, and 10 medical corpsmen.

The 173 Army Hospital

5. In late May the 173 Army Hospital was in six village houses at BU-628442 in Yongsong-ni (126-15, 39-13) (BU-6344). It had 150 patients, 3 surgeons, and 12 nurses.

Czechoslovakian-Staffed Army Hospital at Nam-ni

6. In June a Czechoslovakian-staffed army hospital was in 50 village houses at YD-305186 in Nam-ni (125-39, 38-59) (YD-3018).³ The Czechoslovakian medical corps unit which staffed the hospital comprised 30 doctors, 60 medical corpsmen, and 100 nurses. There were between 500 and 700 wounded North Korean army officers under treatment at the hospital. The patients were given two Korean meals and one western meal per day. The hospital had 15 jeeps and trucks. The hospital area was camouflaged and was guarded by soldiers.

Field Hospital Near Kukhwa-san

7. In mid-August an army field hospital was at CU-176246, north of Kukhwa-san (126-53, 39-03) (CU-1724). It had from 400 to 500 patients, 20 doctors, and 60 nurses.

The 71 Army Field Hospital

8. On 30 September the 71 Army Field Hospital was in civilian houses at Chisong-ni (126-19, 39-18) (BU-6953). It had 700 patients, 5 Soviet military surgeons, 15 North Korean army surgeons, and 30 nurses. United States, Soviet, and Chinese medicines were used.

1. [redacted] the 31 Field Hospital was in Tongp'yong-dong (124-25, 40-01) (XE-2130) in early August 1952. This is not near any Songch'on listed in the gazetteer. The 31 Hospital and the 31 Field Hospital are probably not the same.

2. [redacted] Comment. This location is very close to the hospital operated by a Hungarian volunteer medical relief team at YD-308192 which was reported in [redacted]

3. [redacted] patients who needed medical care until they were completely recovered were sent to the 39 Army Field Hospital.

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